

<p>What was life like after Hadrian in terms of Roman leadership and control?</p>	<p>After Hadrian's death in 139 C.E., Turnus Rufus, the governor of Israel, kept his anti-Judaism decrees for 5-6 years. In 143, Turnus Rufus disappeared and a new emperor, Antonious, ruled. He didn't enforce the decrees, as the small, weak population of Israel didn't pose a threat to him or Rome. In 149, a new emperor began the decrees again. The Nassi no longer controlled the Sanhedrin; it was merely a title for a member of Hillel's dynasty. Despite that lack, the few sages left in Israel began to rebuild Torah study as they could.</p>																				
<p>Who was Shimon bar Yochai?</p>	<p>A sage—a student of Rabbi Akiva—who, after criticizing Rome, fled and hid in a cave with his son for 12 years. He used this time for study, and eventually wrote the Zohar (the basis of Kabbalah). He ascended to shamayim on Lag B'Omer, and his yartziht is celebrated with hillulot at Meron, the sight of his grave, every year.</p>																				
<p>Compare Written Torah and Oral Torah.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Written</th> <th>Oral</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Always written</td> <td>Oral until 200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>One view</td> <td>Many opinions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Must be explained</td> <td>Explanation and halacha of written</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hebrew</td> <td>Hebrew, Aramaic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Never changes</td> <td>Changes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blueprint for world</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Written	Oral	Always written	Oral until 200	One view	Many opinions	Must be explained	Explanation and halacha of written	Hebrew	Hebrew, Aramaic	Never changes	Changes	Blueprint for world			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Both</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>From Hashem at Sini</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judaism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gives us halacha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Both	From Hashem at Sini	Judaism	Gives us halacha
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<p>What makes up Oral Torah?</p>	<p>Mishnah, Gemara, Tosefta, Braitot, Perushim, Kabbalah, Halacha, Midrash, Halachos I' Mosh m'Sini.</p>																				
<p>What makes up Written Torah?</p>	<p>Torah, Neviim, Ketuvim.</p>																				
<p>Who were Tanniam?</p>	<p>0-200. These sages, under the leadership of Rabbi Yehudah Hanassi, wrote the Mishnah, which gave terse explanations and arguments, just halachot.</p>																				
<p>Who were Amoriam?</p>	<p>200-500. These sages wrote the Talmud Yerushalmi and Bavli.</p>																				
<p>Who was Rabbi Yehudah Hanassi?</p>	<p>He succeeded his father Shimon ben Gamliel as Nassi, he found he was able to take power. He used this to transcribe the Oral Torah. He is referred to as Rabbi.</p>																				
<p>What did Rabbi Yehudah Hanassi do? Why?</p>	<p>Even though the Oral Torah is supposed to remain an oral tradition, so many Jews had been killed and so many teachers had been lost. He was so worried that this knowledge would be lost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He collected and mastered the entire Oral Torah ● Then, he verified the precise wording ● He established an organized system ● The Oral Torah was discussed, taught, and circulated <p>The work he wrote was the Mishnah. It is still considered Oral Torah because the basis is oral—the ideas, not the words, are that which is important—and because it requires a student/rabbi relationship to be studied properly.</p>																				
<p>What are the “orders” of the Mishnah?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Zeraim-agricultural laws ● Moed-holidays 																				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nashim-woman-related laws, marriage, divorce ● Nezikin-damages, civil law ● Kodshim-korbanot ● Taharos-purity, impurity
<p>What was the “Transition Generation”?</p>	<p>The generation after the completion of the Mishnah. Two transitions took place at this time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A transition between tanniam and amora'im as the Mishnah was completed and it began to be studied before the Talmud was actually written ● A transition of the center of Torah study from Israel to Babylonia
<p>What new communities emerged?</p>	<p>Morocco, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Italy, the south of France, Spain, Greece, Asia Minor, Arabian Peninsula—all settled by Jews who fled Israel after the churban.</p> <p>The Alexandrian Jewish community, on the other hand, was destroyed by Hellenists during Trajan's rule (after the Bar Kochba revolt).</p>
<p>Why did people leave Israel?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The sages were dispersed—especially after the death of Rabbi Yehudah Hanassi, they weren't concentrated in a central yeshiva or Sanhedrin. In Babylonia, on the other hand, communities and Torah centers had been thriving since galus Cheres U'mazgir. The death of Rabbi Yehudah Hanassi's grandson, Rabbi Yehudah Nessiah, marked the end of the Sanhedrin completely and the end of halachic ordinances for the entire community. ● There was a lack of political stability in Rome—9 emperors in 30 years, with 7 being murdered. There was civil war in Rome, as well as external war. The Romans forced Jews to quarter troops in their homes. ● Because of the war, trade was halted and an economic depression begun. Many Jews were poor and had trouble supporting themselves, especially with the added burden of Roman soldiers.
<p>What was life like in Babylonia?</p>	<p>Since the time of the second Beis Hamikdash, Babylonian Jews lived in relative isolation, involving themselves in all occupations of the time. The Reish Galuta, or Exalar, was a government representative—fourth to the king—who served as an intermediary between the Jews and the government. He was always from Beis David, and lead the Jewish community well. The Jews were never oppressed by their rulers, the Parthian Empire.</p> <p>They were never influenced by Hellenism or other sects of Judaism.</p>
<p>Were Jews still connected to Israel?</p>	<p>Yes. Although not many took the first opportunity to move to Israel, many did. When the Beis Hamikdash was standing, they would be oley regel—pilgrims—on the holidays. Because of these Jews, the rabbinic ordinance was created that prayers for rain do not begin until the 15th of Cheshvan, so Babylonian Jews could return home before the rain began.</p>
<p>What happened to Torah study during this period?</p>	<p>Torah study in Babylonia was uninterrupted and at the level of that in Israel. They deferred to the authority of the Sanhedrin until after the death of Rabbi Yehudah Hanassi, because at that time Babylonian Jewish leadership was superior.</p>
<p>Who was Rav?</p>	<p>One of the heads of the first Amora generation. His name was Aba Aricha, but his title Rav was used to reflect the fact that he was recognized as the</p>

<p>Babylonia 1st amora Generation</p>	<p>leader by his generation. He learned in Tzipori with Rabbi Yehudah Hanassi, also Rabbi Yehudah Nessiah.</p> <p>When he was offered the leadership of the yeshiva in Nahardea, a Babylonian city, he declined, offering it to Shmuel, who was already in the city. Rav founded a yeshiva of his own instead, in Sura. It attracted 12,000 full time students and was famous for his biannual Yarchei Kallas (opportunities for farmers to come during the off-season and learn for a few weeks). It became the Torah center of the Jewish world.</p> <p>He composed many prayers, including the bracha for announcing a new month and the form of mussaf on Rosh Hashanah (Shofrot, Zichronot, Malchiot).</p> <p>He died in 247 and is mentioned 15,000 times in the Talmud. Nobody took over the leadership of Sura for 10 years. Shmuel was the Jewish leader for 7 of these until he died, then Rav Huna assumed leadership.</p>
<p>Who was Shmuel?</p> <p>Babylonian 1st amora Generation</p>	<p>165-254. He was a physician, astronomer, and expert natural scientist as well as a Jewish leader. This affected his halacha: many rulings are based on his medical knowledge. He also recommended the hygienic practice of washing with cold water in the morning and warm water at night.</p> <p>He was the Rosh yeshiva at Nahardea, which had a “sister school” relationship with Sura.</p> <p>He was also the head of the Beis Din at Nahardea, and affected many halachot related to money in court. He shared this power with the Reish Galuta.</p>
<p>What was the 1st amora generation like in Israel?</p>	<p>Rabbi Yochanan began work on the Talmud Yerushalmi.</p> <p>Rabbi Yochanan established rules about anonymous halacha and calculating months. One of his contemporaries was Reish Lakish, a highwayman Yochanan convinced to devote himself to Torah study.</p>
<p>What was the yeshiva at Tiberius like?</p>	<p>It was established in 230 by Rabbi Yochanan. It was the driving force of the Talmud Yerushalmi, which was completed within two generations. Amoriam who had dispersed after the death of Rabbi Yehudah Nessiah gathered here.</p> <p>After the death of Shmuel, this yeshiva was the supreme authority and center of Torah for 35 years, as well as the last home of the Sanhedrin. After Rabbi Yochanan died, Rav Ami and Rav Assi were the heads, but they deferred to the leadership of Rav Huna at Sura, which was the Torah center. The work of the 3rd and 4th generations in organizing the Talmud Yerushalmi took place here.</p>
<p>What was the yeshiva at Caseria like?</p>	<p>Although the city was full of Hellenists and Christians, a small Jewish community settled there. It was the capital of Palestine, so Jewish leaders could easily be politically active.</p> <p>Many amora'im studied here, and there were two roshei yeshivot: Rabbi Oshaya (after Rabbi Yehudah Nessiah died) and Rabbi Avahu later.</p>
<p>What was the 2nd generation like in Babylonia?</p>	<p>Rav Huna was a leader. He grew up poor, on a farm, and is famous for selling his belt for kiddish wine. He later merited great wealth. He was the Rosh Yeshiva of Sura.</p> <p>The other leader was Rabbi Yehudah, who was instrumental in the opening of the yeshiva at Pumpedita.</p>
<p>What happened to Nahardea?</p>	<p>In 259, the Persians attacked the Babylonians, and the yeshiva was</p>

	destroyed in the war. Then the northern part of Babylonia lacked spiritual leadership for the first time ever.
What was Pumpedita?	A new yeshiva that Rabbi Yehudah opened after the destruction of Nahardea. It was a city that had Jews but no center of Torah study until the Yeshiva was established. For 800 years it would be a center of Torah study, the leader after Rav Huna of Sura died.
What did the 1 st and 2 nd generations contribute to the Talmud?	They discussed, analyzed, argued, and commented on the Mishnah, both in Babylonia and in Israel. They also organized the order of the mishnayot.
Who was Diocletian?	284-306. A Roman emperor who left the Jews alone and tried to solve Rome's issues, restoring order. This allowed a time of peace when the Talmud Yerushalmi was written. After he died, there was fighting in Rome for 19 years.
Who was Constantine?	Came to power 324/5. Although Rome had been a pagan state, one that had persecuted Christians, this emperor converted and made Christianity the state religion. In 330, he renamed Rome (the capital city) Constantinople and called his empire Byzantium.
What was the Council of Nacea?	A meeting of Christian leaders, including more than 200 bishops, who defined the basic ideas of their religion. They also planned to wipe of Judaism.
How and why did Torah study decline in Israel?	Constantine set forth anti-Jewish legislation. He outlawed many mitzvot. Jews were persecuted by Christians and Samaritans. Impossible taxes were placed upon them. These factors destroyed the yeshivot. Still, Jews kept Judaism alive. One tactic enacting takanos to get around the decrees—for example, when soldiers came to check that shema was not being said during davening, it was moved to a different spot, after the soldiers would have left.
What happened to the Talmud Yerushalmi?	It was completed in 350 in Tzipori by Rav Mani. At this time, the permanent Jewish calendar was also formulated by Hillel II. This was the 4 th generation in Israel. There are 39 Masechtot in the Talmud Yerushalmi.
What was the 3 rd generation like in Babylonia?	Rabba , a kohen and great scholar whose arguments would “grind mountains together” and Rav Chisda , the last rosh yeshiva of Sura, led this generation. This generation organized and clarified the commentaries of the first two generations.
What was the 4 th generation like in Babylonia?	Rava , a great scholar mentioned 2000 times in the Talmud and Abaye , the scholar who led Pumpedita and is mentioned 1400 times in the Talmud, usually as clarification, led this generation. A massive influx from Israel meant that this generation had the highest concentration of Rabbis since the time of Rabbi Yehudah Hanassi. This generation further organized the commentaries on Oral Torah and Mishnah, clarifying contradictions, verifying authors, and using the idea of a sugya to organize the work of previous generations and the work of their own generation by topic.
What was the 5 th generation in	Rabbi Nachman bar Yitzchak , the student of Rava, was the rosh yeshiva

<p>Babylonia like?</p>	<p>of Pumpedita and a main lecturer there. He stressed the importance of modesty. He led the generation with Rav Pappa, a student of Rava and Abaye, who stressed the importance of tzedakah. He sold beer to make a living, and he is famous because all seven of his sons grew to be great scholars. Because of this, his family is mentioned in the t'filah made at a siyum. This generation did the same work as the previous one regarding the Talmud.</p>
<p>What was the 6th generation in Babylonia like?</p>	<p>Rav Ashi, the undisputed leader, opened a yeshiva in Masa Mechasya, a town near Sura. The yeshiva was called Sura. He lead for 56 years and made Sura the center of the Torah world once again. He did this with the help of Ravina. This generation finalized the content of the Talmud Bavli. They cleared up questions and organized sugyot in order. After their work, the Talmud Bavli was sealed—that is, no new opinions could be added to it.</p>
<p>What is a sugya?</p>	<p>A format for Talmud created by the Babylonian 6th generation. It had:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Mishnah 2. A remark about the Mishnah 3. A discussion, with all relevant opinions brought together 4. A halachic conclusion
<p>What was the 7th generation like in Babylonia?</p>	<p>Mar bar Rav Ashi lead Sura.</p>
<p>What did the Savoraim do?</p>	<p>This generation believed that it was not qualified to argue with the amoraim and that no new opinions should be added to the Talmud. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● added clarification of ideas based on their learning (from amoraim) ● added words for clarification ● added headings and quotes from the Mishnah ● wrote the Talmud Bavli as a complete work, probably for the first time.
<p>How did religious persecution begin?</p>	<p>Although Babylonia had been a safe haven for Jews for 1,000 years, it fell to the Byzantine empire. Christianity entered the state, and the Babylonians, who were not Christian, reacted by becoming religious fanatics because their own religion was being challenged. This caused them to turn against the Jews and persecute them. Sura closed for 15 years.</p>
<p>How are the Talmud Bavli and Yerushalmi different?</p>	<p>They're in different dialects of Aramaic and the Talmud Bavli is longer—it covers more masechtot of Mishnah. Because of all of the clarifications and organization, the Talmud Babvli is much easier to understand than the Talmud Yerushalmi (which didn't have so much time to be organized) and is therefore learned more.</p>